

Boston University Academy Model United Nations Conference VII

Saturday, February 2nd to Sunday, February 3rd, 2019

Boston University Academy

Boston, MA



JCC: North Sudan

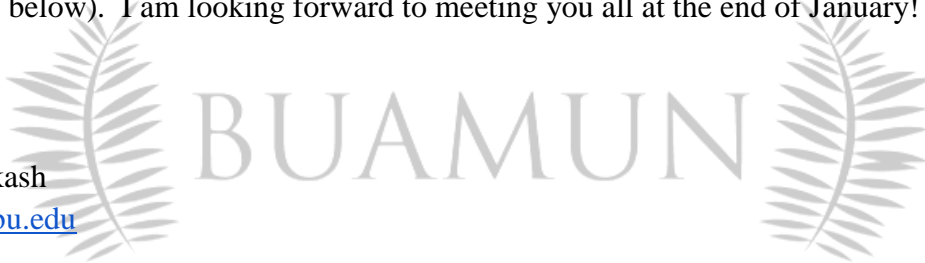
Dear Delegates,

My name is Anisha Prakash and I will be your chair for JCC North Sudan at BUAMUN this year. Vibhav Kumar, a junior here at BUA, will be my vice chair for this committee. I am also junior at Boston University Academy, and have been a part of Model UN throughout my time in high school and middle school. I have been involved with BUAMUN since middle school, having been a delegate for two years, a vice-chair for a GA committee, and most recently, a chair for the JCC Peloponnesian War committee at last year's conference. When I am not doing Model UN and BUAMUN research, I cox the BUA's crew team, play the violin and piano, participate in women's empowerment group, and compete in BUA's science team. I am so excited to be chairing a joint crisis committee once again, and can't wait to see what unfolds this year!

In committee, we will operate under a modified version of parliamentary procedure, reverting to a perpetual moderated caucus rather than a speaker's list. We will review this—as well as all other procedural matters—for all new delegates at the beginning of committee. If you have any questions about research, writing a policy paper, or anything else, please don't hesitate to email me (address below). I am looking forward to meeting you all at the end of January!

Sincerely,

Anisha Prakash
aprakash@bu.edu



Introduction to Committee

The crisis simulation will be run as part of BUAMUN's Joint Crisis: The Second Sudanese Civil War, and will feature three separate countries, each represented in our simulation by a committee: North Sudan, South Sudan, and the Organization African Unity. This committee will be representing North Sudan; as the chair, I will be assuming the role of the president of Sudan and the leader of the National Congress Party, Omar al-Bashir. Each delegate will be a member of the cabinet, and although debate will consist of cooperative discussion that leads to unified decisions, individual delegates will possess portfolio powers, which can independently move the simulation forward. Delegates should expect to receive their portfolio power on first day of the conference. In committee, rather than defaulting to a speaker's list if there are no procedural motions or points, we will default to a moderated caucus.

Position Paper Information

All of the BUAMUN joint crisis committees require position papers from each delegate. Position papers are short pieces of writing indicating a delegate's stance which contribute to a chair's perspective regarding awards. A position paper should be approximately 1-2 pages, double spaced, and should include the delegate's stance on each of the topics.

Delegate: Anisha Prakash

School: Boston University Academy (Your school here, not ours.)

Committee: Sudan Joint Crisis

Position: President/Omar al-Bashir

Please make sure to change the header so it is appropriate to you and your committee. There should be one position paper from each delegate touching on all three topics, with a focus on that delegate's position in the committee. Thanks!

You should conduct additional research to write this paper. See the "Suggestions for Further Research" section at the end of this guide, for helpful researching resources.

Country Background



Map of Sudan and South Sudan

North Sudan, known commonly as Sudan, is essential in this crisis simulation. It is bordered to the west by Chad, Central African Republic, and Libya. To the north lies Egypt, while to the east lies Eritrea and Ethiopia. Sudan is also bordered by the Red Sea. The capital of Sudan is Khartoum, and it is the 3rd largest country in the world, with 718,723 square miles of land. Northern Sudan comprises mostly desert land, with some woodland in the south.¹

Sudan was colonized by the British in 1899, and this lasted until 1955, when it attained independence. In 1983, then president Numeiri introduced Sharia Islamic law (a form of strict religious law) throughout Sudan, which lasts to this day.

52% of the Sudanese population is black, while 39% are Arab. Before the split in 2011, 70% of Sudan's population was Muslim. Animists and Christians lived in South Sudan, and accounted

¹ Britannica-Sudan

for 30% of the population. Arabic is the main language of Sudan, and English is also spoken as a secondary language.

Relations with South Sudan

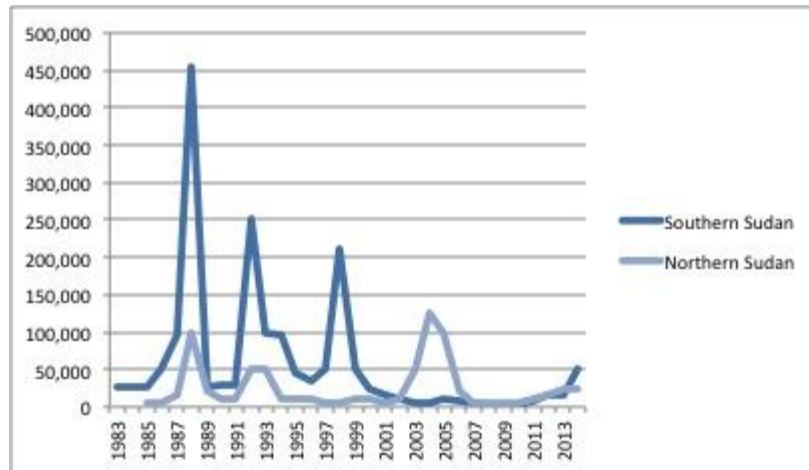
South Sudan

From the time of Sudan's independence from the United Kingdom and Egypt in 1956, South Sudan has been plagued by conflict. After Sudan's independence, the 1956 constitution failed to address the issue of whether Sudan should be an Islamist or secular state, as well as the federal structure of the government. These two issues continue to bring conflict. The Arab-led government of the north backed away from their commitment to creating a federal government that would give the south the autonomy they desired. Southern states were already unhappy with their lack of autonomy and representation. As a result, southern army officers mutinied, and the rising tensions between the two regions resulted in The First Sudanese War, also known as the Anyanya Rebellion, which lasted from 1955 to 1972. The events of the first war are key to understanding the Second Sudanese Civil War. This war was between the southern insurgents called the Anya Nya and government of Sudan. This period marked a new phase in North-South relations. The North, being highly politicized, well-enlightened, and sophisticated fought against the predominantly illiterate, undeveloped, and less sophisticated South. It was a struggle between the more organized, well-equipped Northern Sudanese military and the poorly organized, less-equipped Southern Sudanese rebel forces. Not only was South Sudan facing conflict from the North, but it was also facing internal conflict among its various Southern Sudanese ethnic groups and liberation movements. Forces of personal ambition and disagreement over territorial space frustrated the efforts of the Southern Sudanese people and consequently led to the loss of hundreds of thousands of lives who faced oppression by the Sudanese government.² After fourteen years of fighting, the Anya Nya controlled most of southern Sudan, and this rebel group integrated into the Southern Sudan Liberation Movement (SSLM). The war was deadly: 500,000 were killed in the war, and thousands were forced to leave their homes.³ The war ended with the Addis Ababa agreement, which granted Southerners a single administrative region in exchange for an end to their uprisings. The three provinces of the South were no longer divided, and the region's affairs were controlled by one legislature and executive body separate from the North.⁴ However, in 1983 Northern Sudanese President Jaafar Numeiri from the government of Khartoum abrogated main terms of the agreement, including the abolition of South Sudan's independence. With only ten years of peace, the fighting between the North and the South sparked the Second Sudanese Civil War, creating the longest-running conflict in Africa.

² caassudan.pdf

³ *First Sudanese Civil War: Africans, Arabs, and Israelis in the Southern Sudan*

⁴ Britannica- Addis Ababa Agreement



Source: Alex de Waal (2016), estimates of total civilian deaths related to conflict in southern Sudan 1983-98 from Burr 1998; for Darfur from CRED 2005.

Topic I: Main Events of the Second Sudanese Civil War for Sudan

In 1983, fighting broke out between the North and the South after President Nimeiri abolished South Sudan's autonomy.⁵ After years of fighting, South Sudan and Sudan were back to square one. The Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA), led by John Garang, initiated the Second Sudanese Civil War. After President Nimeiri was removed from office in 1985, the compromise between the controlling government and the southern opposition groups seemed imminent.⁶ However, Omar al-Bashir, a politically and religiously extreme military leader, overthrew the government through a coup, and became the chief of state, prime minister, and chief of the armed forces. He favored Islamization and built military personnel that faced pressure from the SPLA. The al-Bashir military government banned trade unions, political parties, and other non-religious institutions. Around 78,000 members of the army, police, and civil administration were purged in order to rebuild the government. Under these conditions, fighting became more intense. The Arab militia group called the Janjaweed centered in the Darfur region (in Sudan) demonstrated how this conflict is not just about the war but also about the humanitarian crisis. It was their genocide which targeted civilians that drew international attention. The African Union responded by dispatching 7,000 troops to Darfur in order to stop Janjaweed attacks, but failed to do so because of its small numbers in comparison to those of the Janjaweed.

The result of these 38 years of war was the death of more than 2.5 million people and the complete devastation of the South that was left impoverished and without infrastructure or services.⁷

⁵ BBC-World News

⁶ PBS

⁷ Comboni Missionaries

Topic II: Religious Tensions between North and South Sudan

In both the first and second Sudanese civil wars, the Muslim Arabs in the North were pitted against the indigenous Blacks and Christians of the South. After Sudan gained independence from the UK in 1953, religious tensions increased. The elite in Khartoum gained power and created a small Arab ruling class at the expense of the vast majority of Africans and Christians in Sudan instead of recognizing the different races, religions, and cultures. Northerners who had little knowledge of the South were superior in terms of religion and culture. The Southerners were backward in these, and could not be given any major political roles. Race, religion, and class were the defining elements in establishing government institutions. Therefore, the ruling elites' refusal to give political and economic power to the South on the basis of religion created religious tension between the two states.⁸

While some of the main aspects of the conflict were about political freedom, African identity, and economic opportunity, religion became a major issue when President Numeiri of Sudan implemented the Sharia Law (Islam) to be national law, breaking the Addis Ababa Agreement. This law contributed to the polarization of North-South relations in many ways. First, conversions to Christianity increased because Southerners sought to avoid prosecution by Islamic law. Second, these laws drove southern youths into the ranks of the SPLM as the war took on significance in national and African identity. Omar al-Bashir responded by establishing the Revolutionary Command Council for National Salvation which suspended political parties. This led to increased civil disruption.⁹

Topic III: The Battle for Oil

The oil discoveries in Sudan complicated the relations between Sudan and South Sudan and played a pivotal role in reigniting the second civil war. South Sudan's economy is almost entirely based on its oil revenues. With Africa's third-largest oil reserves, South Sudan brought in more than thirteen billion dollars in revenue.¹⁰ Therefore, South Sudan's economy would be devastated without its oil reserves. In 1980, the Sudanese President Numeiri announced a plan to change the borders between the southern and northern provinces by declaring the Unity State, one of the three regions in south, as part of Sudan.¹¹ Leaders of South Sudan declined this division plan as the Unity state was an oil-rich area, and perceived the division plan as an attempt to deprive the south of their oil revenues. It should be mentioned that the Addis Ababa agreement stated that the southern regional government had the right to all profits on exports from their region.

⁸ *First Sudanese Civil War: Africans, Arabs, and Israelis in the Southern Sudan*

⁹ Georgetown University

¹⁰ Seattle Times

¹¹ Ismail Ziada- Oil in Sudan

Another disagreement was over pipeline connecting the southern fields to Port Sudan. The South preferred a route that would go either through Kenya or Ethiopia rather than through the North. Although South Sudan depends on Sudan to transport its oil when the oil prices are going down, Sudan received almost three-quarter of the oil revenues from South Sudanese oil in their transportation system. These disputes, all related to control over the country's oil wealth, resulted in a deep crisis and an increasing lack of confidence between the two parties. The central government's clear intentions to seize full control of the oil violated the Addis Ababa agreement and increased anger and fear in the south. During this time, the rebel group of the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) was founded.¹² They targeted oil fields in Sudan in order to stop the Sudanese government from exploiting the south's resources. The violence brought from these attacks were a consequence of the collapse of the Addis Ababa agreement. This collapse is what eventually resulted in the eruption of the second civil war.

In 1999 the construction of an export pipeline, that connected the Heglig oil fields in central Sudan to Port Sudan on the Red Sea, was completed. This led to a considerable increase in oil production, and the first oil export in the history of Sudan. Since then production has increased steadily.

Questions to Consider

1. Why have Sudan's wars been ending without a clear resolution? What can be done in the future to prevent wars between the two states from reemerging again?
2. Both states already tried making peace agreements, but those were not durable or clear. What other ways can Sudan reconcile its relation with South Sudan?
3. What can the government (or you as a cabinet member, specifically) do to control the turmoil that has arisen following the oil fields? (Think long-term solutions and goals).
4. If it can be resolved, should the dispute/conflict between Sudan and South Sudan be resolved militarily or diplomatically? What do you (as a cabinet member) propose as the best solution?
5. How do Sudan's foreign relations with both South Sudan and the African Union come into play with all of these topics? Which aspects can we (as a committee) use to our advantage in solving these issues? Which aspects (historical/cultural feuds, land disputes etc...) should we be wary of? How can we deal with this?
6. Should Sudan stand by its leaders and their beliefs or go a separate way?

¹² Ismail Ziada- Oil in Sudan

Positions

Minister of National Defense - Lieu. General. Ahmed Awad Ibn Auf

Minister of Foreign Affairs - Mr. Ibrahim Ghandour

Minister of Finance & National Economy - Mr. Ali Mahmoud Abdul-Rasool

Minister of Humanitarian Affairs - Mr. Joseph Lual Achuil

Minister of International Cooperation - Kamaladdin Hassan Ali

Minister of the Presidency Affairs - First Lieu. General S.G Bakri Hassan Saleh

Minister of Justice - Mr. Mohammed Bushara Dousa

Minister of Human Resources Development - Mr. Kamal Abdul-Latif Abdul-Rahim

Minister of Petroleum - Mr. Lual Achuil Deng

Minister of Industry - Dr. Awad Ahmed Al- Jaz

Minister of Information - Mr. Kamal Mohamed Obeid

Minister of Culture - Mr. Al - Samawa'al Khalafalla Al- Quraish

Minister of Foreign Trade - Professor / Elias Nyamlel Wakoson

Minister of Parliamentary Affairs - Ustaza / Halima Hassaballah Al- Naeem

Minister of Communications & Information Technology - Dr. Yahiya Abdallah Mohamed Hamad

Suggestions for Further Research

<https://www.cia.gov/library/Publications/the-world-factbook/geos/su.html>: CIA World Factbook

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4T6YCUKOG10>: Helpful video to understand the complexity of this war

<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-14094995>: A timeline about main events and background of South Sudan

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